

## INTERNATIONAL

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RAVENNA: SUNDAY, ROME: Wednesday, 10 a.m.  
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11-12 P.M.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1981

Established 1887



VAL WELCOME — President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria waves in London as he inspects the honor guard. Queen Elizabeth II met him on his arrival Tuesday for a 4-day state visit. He is escorted by Prince Philip.

## Thatcher Margin Cut in Voting on Budget

From Agency Dispatches

DOUGLAS — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative party slumped to 14 in an vote on economic policy. Several supporters rebelled its austerity budget.

At end of a four-day budget the government's unpopular increase in gasoline as passed Monday night. Thatcher watched unmoving a packed House, with jeers from the Labor bench, 195 to 281, to pass the controversial measure, which was first introduced last week. Government has an overall of 44 in the House of Commons, a shrinkage of one. Early evening Conservative Christopher Brocksbank resigned from the ruling party and joined Labor dissidents to form a Social Democratic party.

### More Strikes

While Civil Service unions, to block government anti-pay cuts, said they are up strikes this week. The representing more than a non-government workers, and a 15-percent pay raise, has offered 7 percent that is its last word. Unions announced that and a "work to rule" applied by customs officials English Channel ports from Plymouth from Tuesday.

In action last week at Irish ports, Heathrow airport and British airports caused long delays for passengers and disruption to freight.

Week's budget has been with dismay not only from union parties and trade but also from traditional supporters and investors. They said tax increases do little to help recession or reduce unemployment.

Monday vote was the first administration had faced at defeat over economic since the Thatcher government nearly two years ago. Conservatives voted the government and 25 were believed to have abstained.

parate votes on other sections of the budget the government

Reuter

MADRID — Spain's ruling centrist coalition Tuesday faced the first major test of its unity since the unsuccessful military coup last month as the Cortes began debating a controversial divorce bill.

The draft being presented to the Congress of Deputies, the lower house, by Justice Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez seeks to reintroduce divorce more than 40 years after it was abolished by Franco, who declared null and void thousands of divorces granted under the Republican authorities after he defeated them in the Civil War of 1936.

Spain and Ireland are now the only major countries in Europe without a divorce law. In a poll conducted in Spain last month, 65 percent of those questioned favored legalizing divorce while 34 percent were opposed.

The Roman Catholic Church has mounted a vigorous campaign against a divorce law. The Spanish bishops' conference last month said that the draft bill drawn up by Mr. Fernandez Ordonez, the leader of the Union of the Democratic Center's left wing, should be rejected.

After the bishops urged parliamentarians to think hard on their

## Reagan's '82 Spending Estimate Disputed as \$25 Billion Too Low

By Helen Dewar  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Congress received jarring news from its budget experts: President Reagan seems to have underestimated spending for next fiscal year by up to \$25 billion, greatly compounding the problems of the Senate Budget Committee as it begins cutting the budget.

Using less optimistic economic forecasts than the administration did, and different estimates of programs' probable costs, the Congressional Budget Office said Monday in a preliminary analysis that Mr. Reagan's already much-cut budget is likely to be \$715 billion to \$720 billion — not \$695 billion, as the administration contends.

Mr. Reagan said that the budget office used "phony" figures in its report. United Press International reported. Asked whether his figures were wrong, Mr. Reagan replied: "No. Their [the Congressional Budget Office's] estimates are based on continuing the way they've run things for the past 30 years. The figures are phony."

Embracing the budget office's analysis as evidence of "widely optimistic" forecasting by the administration, Democrats on the Budget Committee said that the projection would translate directly into a deficit for next year of \$60 billion to \$70 billion — well above the \$35 billion forecast for this year.

Meanwhile, the staff of the Republican-dominated Budget Committee questioned the administration's economic assumptions, specifically its interest rate forecasts, and said that Mr. Reagan's budget cuts would save \$42.9 billion, rather than Mr. Reagan's figure of \$48.6 billion.

### Bad News

The two doses of bad news add to pressure on the committee to come up with more savings than Mr. Reagan recommends. In addition to Mr. Reagan's proposals, the committee is considering \$21.1 billion worth of cuts including about \$8 billion from the estimated \$32 billion in cost of living increases for Social Security, military and civil service pensions, payments to veterans and other federal benefits to individuals.

Also Monday, the Senate Finance Committee and a House Ways and Means subcommittee in

dictated in preliminary votes that they would go along with cuts of the magnitude Mr. Reagan has proposed in Social Security and other basic federal benefit programs. The Finance Committee also indicated that it would accept a tax cut of the size Mr. Reagan has proposed.

Other congressional committees continued to hear pleas for relief from intended victims of the cuts. The nation's largest railroad union denounced proposed cuts in the Conrail freight system; superinten-

dents of 28 large school systems spoke out against contemplated cuts in public school aid and the private tuition tax credit the administration favors; and an economy-minded Senate Agriculture Committee began hearings on food stamps.

White House budget director David A. Stockman was assailed in a House subcommittee for cutting the budgets of the Federal Trade and Consumer Product Safety commissions. Mr. Stockman de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## White House Shifts On Salvador Again

By Lou Cannon  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The White House has changed administration signals again on El Salvador, downing an earlier suggestion that the press was exaggerating the importance of the story.

[A burst of submachine fire from a speeding car hit the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador Tuesday shortly after a U.S. congressman who opposes military aid to El Salvador left the building. United Press International reported.

[No one was injured in the attack, the second on the embassy in less than two weeks. It occurred half an hour after Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., had left. He had told reporters at a news conference in the embassy before the shooting that he remained convinced that it was a mistake for U.S. military ad-

visers to be in El Salvador.

[In Costa Rica Tuesday, an explosion set off by presumed leftists wounded three U.S. Marine guards from the U.S. Embassy who were being driven to work. Their Coast Rican driver also was injured when the blast hit engulfing his van in flames.]

[Last week a highly placed State Department official held a background briefing to complain that the press was overemphasizing the U.S. involvement in El Salvador at the expense of other important foreign policy issues.

[His remarks were partially re-

buffed the next day by his boss, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who identified the official

as John A. Bushnell, acting assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

[On Monday, the White House disassociated itself entirely from Mr. Bushnell's complaint, saying he was speaking only for himself, not for the president. White House press secretary James S. Brady and other White House officials insisted that Mr. Bushnell had acted on his own, although it is not secret that some in the White House believe El Salvador is diverting public attention from President Reagan's economic program.

[Our impression is that this [El Salvador] story is running about five times as big as it really is," Mr. Bushnell said Thursday in a background briefing whose ground rules prohibited reporters from naming him as the source.

### Whole Division

In a reference to the 45 U.S. advisers that have been sent to El Salvador, Mr. Bushnell said: "Judging by the press coverage of this, I would have thought we had deployed a whole division."

[The lecture seemed curious to many attending it. El Salvador issue had been prominently raised by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig as part of a campaign to make the question of outside arms for Salvadoran rebels a test of the administration's resolve in the Western Hemisphere.

[In a television interview the following day, Mr. Haig was asked why El Salvador isn't "a big deal" anymore.

[I wouldn't suggest that it's not that big a deal," he replied. Later in the program he identified Mr. Bushnell as the official who had done the background briefing.

[Mr. Bushnell is a career official who had been considered to be in line for an ambassadorship.

[A prosecutor read an indictment that listed charges ranging from cooperation with the United States and the CIA to having tried to undermine work on a constitution giving supreme power to revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

[In a separate development Tuesday, Ayatollah Khomeini's office said that Majlis Speaker Hashem Rafsanjani, who is a founding member of the dominant Islamic Republican Party, and two Majlis representatives are likely to be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press  
Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski gave a press conference Tuesday before meeting with a Solidarity delegation.

## Bazargan Ex-Deputy Tried as Collaborator

By Bernd Debusmann  
*Reuters*

TEHRAN — Former Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entezam went before an Islamic revolution court at Evin Prison on Tuesday for trial on charges including collaboration with the CIA.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Hijack Aftermath Leaves Syrians to Deal With Ex-Prisoners, Suspected Criminals

By Steve K. Hindy  
*The Associated Press*

DAMASCUS — The hijacking of the Pakistani airliner is over for most of the hostages but not for Syria. It is left with a group of Pakistanis who did not want to leave home, three hijackers that it does not know what to do with, an American wanted on drug charges in the United States and a Canadian believed to be an escaped convict.

[In Islamabad, meanwhile, a Pakistani official claimed that the Soviet-installed Afghan government tried to force Pakistan to grant it official recognition while the plane was held at the Kabul airport.

[The hijackers of the Pakistani International Airlines jet and the 54 prisoners released by Pakistan in response to the hijackers' demand are being held under heavy guard at the Damascus airport hotel while the Syrian government decides what to do with them. Libya agreed to give them and the hijackers asylum, then reversed its plan. So far, they have been granted only temporary asylum by Syria.

[A member of the hotel staff reported that many of the freed prisoners, who the hijackers said were political detainees, said that they wanted to return to Pakistan "to continue the struggle against the government of President [Mohammed] Zia ul-Haq." He quoted a spokesman for the prisoners as saying, "None of us wanted to leave Pakistan," and that Gen. Zia's government forced them to go.

[Amendments Planned

[The debate was expected to last through to next week. The leftist opposition, which favors even more liberal divorce proceedings, demands a series of amendments while the conservatives want a considerably more restrictive law.

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Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. will visit Spain for two days next month during his first foreign trip since he took office. Official sources said Tuesday.

[The announcement by both Spanish and U.S. officials in Madrid of the visit on April 8-9 coincided with a campaign of criticism of the Reagan administration in general and Mr. Haig in particular by the leftist opposition and sections of the press. The criticism centered on Mr. Haig's first comment on the attempted military coup, when he told reporters in Washington that the move was an internal matter.

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[week. The coalition's executive committee met until late Monday night to try to reach an agreement between the rival factions, but political sources said that there still appeared to be considerable differences.

[The dispute between the left and right wings built up at the Union of the Democratic Center congress in Palma de Mallorca on Feb. 6, further straining the coalition's unity during a power struggle following the sudden resignation of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

[The coup attempt on Feb. 23, when rebel Civil Guards took over the Cortes, caused the centrists to close ranks rapidly around the new prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

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in New York on charges that he was a member of a ring smuggling heroin and hashish oil into the United States. The State Department revoked his passport and

[of the Canadian government. It tentatively identified him as an escaped convict named Lawrence Lome, who escaped from Canada in 1976 while serving a seven-year prison sentence for importing drugs.

[Neither the United States nor Canada has an extradition treaty with Syria, but officials in Washington and Ottawa expected the Syrian government to cooperate in sending the man home.

[In Islamabad, Raja Zafar Haq, an official in the Ministry for Information and Broadcasting, said that the regime of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan had sought official recognition during the crisis. He made the charge at a meeting with Islamic scholars. The Pakistani government later modified the statement to say that one of the purposes behind the hijacking "appeared to have been to force Pakistan to recognize the present administration of Afghanistan."

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Associated Press  
Naples police leading arrested job seekers away after a clash at an employment office.

## 300 Job Seekers Clash With Police in Naples

The Associated Press

NAPLES — About 300 jobless Neapolitans clashed with riot police in the local employment office Tuesday in renewed violence triggered by disputes over earthquake relief efforts.

Police said that 106 persons were arrested during the riot and later charged with "sedition gathering." Illegal takeovers of a public place, resisting police and

causing damage to public property.

Seventeen persons, 14 of them policemen, were injured in the clashes, which broke out when dozens of riot policemen moved into the office at a union headquarters to evict the protesters at the request of union officials.

According to police, members of the radical Association of Organized Jobless took over the

union center to protest delays in procuring employment promised as part of a reconstruction plan of Naples, which was damaged by an earthquake in November.

Police said that the headquarters suffered extensive damage.

Last week, a group of unemployed persons demanding immediate government action burned several city buses and cars.

## White House Shifts Again on El Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

appropriations subcommittee approved his plan to grant El Salvador \$5 million in military sales credits.

At his daily White House briefing, Mr. Brady said that the president still thinks the Salvadoran issue is very important, and that Mr. Reagan does not think the story has been overemphasized by the press.

Mr. Brady said his intention in speaking was not to criticize Mr. Bushnell. Other high White House officials generally agreed with this, but also expressed approval of what Mr. Brady had said.

Last week, deputy White House press secretary Karen Small referred reporters who asked about El Salvador to the Bushnell briefing, which was presumed to be set up after consultation with White House officials. Mr. Brady said Monday that the briefing was not initiated by the White House, as far as he knew.

Also Monday, in a rare give-and-take session over budget proposals, Mr. Reagan answered questions for half an hour from women members of both parties after a

lunch in the White House family dining room. The discussion was polite but spirited, particularly when Rep. Cardiss Collins, D-Ill., a past chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, said women and children on welfare would be principal victims of the budget cuts.

Mr. Reagan said the impact of the cuts had been distorted. Rep. Collins told him, "If you give me the promise you won't hurt the poor, I'll sit down right now." "We won't hurt the poor," Mr. Reagan replied.

## U.S. Equipment Used

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — A field commander said Tuesday that Salvadoran troops have been equipped with U.S. M-16 rifles

and Huey helicopters for the first time in their war with leftist guerrillas. He said the equipment, part of a \$35-million package of U.S. military aid for 1981, is being used in combat by government troops in Morazan province.

The armed forces press office in San Salvador refused to confirm or deny the report, but did say that "cleanup operations" against leftist insurgents had spread to Cabanas province and continued in Chalatenango and Morazan.

At least 100 persons were killed in 36 hours in the political violence in El Salvador, including 35 persons found shot to death at dawn throughout the country, judicial authorities reported Tuesday.

## EEC Aid Resumed

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Economic Community aid to El Salvador, frozen last month at the request of the Reagan administration, was released Tuesday by the EEC Commission, officials said.

The commission, with the backing of all 10 member states, agreed that the International Red Cross should receive \$470,000 to buy food and medical supplies, and will send more rice, milk powder and butter oil worth a further \$600,000 to the needy in El Salvador.

**Sakharov Seen In Film Shown On Swedish TV**

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet scientist and human rights activist who was sent into internal exile last year, has appeared on Swedish television night in a film taken secretly and smuggled here.

In the film shown Monday, Mr. Sakharov, sitting by a decorated Christmas tree, expressed his "immense gratitude for the campaign in the West" supporting himself and other persecuted scientists in the Soviet Union. Mr. Sakharov won the 1975 Nobel Prize for peace for his efforts on behalf of human rights.

"All I and they have done is to speak up for human rights," Mr. Sakharov said in his first filmed appearance since he was isolated in the city of Gorky in January, last year.

He emphasized the great importance of continued monitoring in the West of imprisoned or exiled dissidents, and appealed for unfailing support in the fight for human rights.

"Only one copy of the film exists, and it reached us through secret and complex routes from the Soviet Union," said reporter Stig Fredriksson on the news program Aknedt.

## Lagos Harbor Pirates Become Increasingly Daring

By Gregory Jaynes

New York Times Service

LAGOS — Piracy in the harbor here, for years a petty annoyance, has reached such an outrageous level that shipping agents representing lines from the United States, Europe and the Far East are concerned that their maritime unions might boycott the port.

One ship was attacked 12 times in a five-day period recently. The port, one of the busiest in Africa, never has fewer than 50 ships at anchor at one time, and it is estimated that every freighter that has called here regularly in the last few years has been attacked at least once.

## Grappling Hooks

The European Economic Community has formally protested the lawlessness to the Nigerian Foreign Ministry. The Netherlands recently protested twice in two weeks. And when the shipping trade group of the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry asked the police to begin an anti-piracy patrol, the inspector general of police said that he did not have the means to do it.

The pirates, mostly local youths using dugout canoes with small outboard engines, board the

## Pakistan Sees New U.S. Attitude Resulting in Major Outlay of Aid

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan's martial-law government appears likely to get a far bigger bundle of U.S. aid from a more sympathetic Reagan administration than the \$400-million offer from Jimmy Carter that President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq rudely rejected as "peanuts" last year.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel Jr., fresh from a month of consultations in Washington, informed Gen. Zia during the weekend what has been widely assumed is Islamabadi since Inauguration Day — that the new administration wants to revitalize the United States' formerly close ties with Pakistan with a large aid program as part of the overall beefing up of security in the Gulf region.

According to informed sources here, Mr. Reagan's interest in Pakistan is being accepted far more readily by its military rulers than was Mr. Carter's because of the new president's long-standing tough anti-Communist stance, which is being applauded for having survived the transformation from campaign rhetoric to government policy.

Moreover, Mr. Reagan, unlike Mr. Carter, is seen as being willing to put money where his mouth is by increasing military spending while cutting the budget everywhere else.

"There's a new attitude in Washington," said a senior Pakistani diplomat.

## What Is Needed

But there are still many problems, including the dollars and cents amount of U.S. aid. Unofficially, Pakistani sources talk about more than \$2 billion needed to modernize the country's antiquated armed forces, while some well-informed American analysts expect the U.S. aid package to be about half that amount, spread over two or three years.

There is also some question whether the aid will be military or economic tied to Pakistan's security.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has suggested that the United States could best help Pakistan with massive economic aid and an ending of the ban on arms purchases imposed because of Washington's belief, denied here, that the Zia government has embarked on a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

But even if the United States is to end its arms purchases, there is still the question of where Pakistan, which has little in the way of foreign reserves, could get the cash to make purchases.

The controlled press carried stories last week suggesting that Saudi Arabia, Pakistan's oil-rich Islamic brother, would pick up the tab for arms purchases from the United States and other Western powers. But such long-expected Saudi aid has not yet materialized, according to diplomatic sources.

## Discussions in U.S.

The review process on this and a host of other questions is still going on in Washington. "It's like peeling an onion," said one diplomat involved in the discussions between State Department experts and the Reagan administration appointees who directed that U.S. policy toward Pakistan be changed.

The simple notion of renewing U.S. ties with Pakistan has led to other questions:

What about the lack of public support for Gen. Zia's admittedly unrepresentative military government? Does its fragility mean the United States will be perceived as propping up another shah? What about human rights violations in Pakistan involving the jailing of political figures? How will arming Pakistan affect U.S. relations with India? Will allowing Pakistan to buy arms undercut Washington's stand against nuclear proliferation?

At least one of those questions appears to have been decided in Pakistan's favor, and that decision is believed to have been conveyed to Gen. Zia.

According to diplomats, the United States, while trying to maintain strong and good relations with India, will not allow New Delhi's opposition to control the

simple notion of renewing U.S. ties with Pakistan to be undermined.

He emphasized the great importance of continued monitoring in the West of imprisoned or exiled dissidents, and appealed for unfailing support in the fight for human rights.

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amount and type of aid Pakistan gets.

That is an extremely important point for Pakistan, which feels that Washington has been unfaithful to it, an ally, while bending over backward to accommodate India, which receives the bulk of its arms from the Soviet Union.

## Soviet Threat

Nonetheless, it appears that great problems still remain to be solved. Pakistan, for instance, insists that it needs a high enough level of aid and security to counter the threat of 85,000 Soviet troops on the other side of its 1,200-mile border with Afghanistan.

Pakistan asked last year that its 1969 security agreement with the United States be converted into a full-fledged treaty, and it remains unclear whether Gen. Zia still wants that change. But it appears likely that he wants some greater security blanket that promises help in case of a Soviet attack across that Afghan border, and perhaps even in case of another war with India.

That extra measure of security is

going to be needed to deter Soviet attack if the Reagan administration goes ahead with its latest suggestion — a willingness to supply weapons to Afghan rebels, many of whom have bases in Pakistan's frontier capital of Peshawar.

The Soviet threat is seen as real here; there were 200 Soviet border violations counted by Pakistan last year. Nonetheless, Pakistan sees itself as the plug in the soft underbelly of the new U.S. effort to contain Soviet expansionism toward the Gulf.

## More UN Food Aid Planned

ROME (Reuters) — The United Nations World Food Program (WFP) said Tuesday it would give further emergency food aid worth \$24.2 million to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

"I believe there has to be a decisive U.S. plan toward the final of that is the domination of the world," Gen. Rogers told the *Associated Press* in a speech in the oil-producing Gulf region and its alleged support for Soviet terrorism.

Gen. Rogers said the Soviet Union has surpassed or is about to surpass NATO in major weapons capabilities. He described "enhanced heads of state" as the most efficient way of balancing military power in Europe.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Giscard's Statement on Diamonds Chase

The Associated Press

PARIS — A telegram published in Wednesday's edition of a French weekly challenged President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to a race to see who has the most diamonds. The telegram said that gifts of diamonds given to him by deposed dictator Jean-Bedel Bokassa of what was called the Central African Empire had been sent to him.

"I regret to inform you that since my election as president of the French Republic, I have never received any donation from the Central African Republic," read the telegram sent by Ruth Rollen, Giscard's chief of staff.

The Elysee Palace declined all comment on the report, as it was with similar news stories on the diamond affair. In a television interview his re-election campaign last week, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the controversial gift of diamonds had been held at the Elysee until their recent sale. He did not specify when the diamonds were sold or for what price.

## Rogers Says NATO Needs Neutron Bombs

United Press International

TURIN — Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, military commander of NATO, said in an interview published Tuesday that the Soviet race seeks world domination and that NATO needs neutron bombs and other chemical warfare weapons to stop it.

"I believe that we have to decide a Soviet plan toward the final of that is the domination of the world," Gen. Rogers told the *Associated Press* in a speech in the oil-producing Gulf region and its alleged support for Soviet terrorism.

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## Cranston Says Iraq, Pakistan Work on A-

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate Democratic whip, Alan Cranston, California, said Tuesday that Iraq is conducting a crash nuclear weapons program, and that Pakistan will likely be able to make nuclear weapons by the end of next year.

Sen. Cranston said in a speech that "there is no evidence that Iraq's nuclear design has been done in Iraq." But he said authorities have told him "a weapons capability is clearly the optimum" for Iraq.

Explaining why his government had had contacts with U.S. officials after the revolution, the former premier said his administration had lacked the personnel and equipment for effective counterintelligence at a time when foreign agents were active.

"Therefore [we] decided to tell the Soviet ambassador that, as the envoy of a government that called itself a supporter and defender of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he should cooperate and inform us of what their rival, the United States, was doing," Mr. Bazargan told the court. "We said the same thing to the U.S. ambassador... If this is considered crime or treason, I should be held responsible, not him [Mr. Entezami]."

Mr. Bazargan said the Russians did not cooperate but the Americans came up with useful information about Iraqi troop movements and the situation in Afghanistan.

"This was not espionage," he said. "On the contrary, we were benefiting. Contacting foreigners does not always mean espionage."

The prosecutor general's representative said Mr. Entezami had told U.S. Embassy officials that the Bazargan government was weak and unable to control "unfriendly systems," a reference to revolutionary committees. The court was also told that Mr. Entezami had repeated contacts with a man identified as "Cotton" and described as a U.S. agent.

The accusations focused on Mr. Entezami's efforts to normalize relations between the United States and Iran. There were few concrete details of his alleged passing of information to the CIA.

## Asylum Request Weighed

ANKARA (Reuters) — An Iranian colonel hijacked an Iranian military plane to Turkey and has requested asylum, official sources confirmed Tuesday. Turkish military authorities were considering whether to grant the request.

The sources said the C-47 transport plane and its crew of 10 were allowed to return to Iran on Tuesday. The plane arrived Monday in the remote eastern city of Van.

The sources said the crew told Turkish martial law authorities that the colonel, who was not identified, had forced them to cross the border.

The colonel, who was accompanied by his wife, remained in Van while the Ankara government considered his request. The sources said the issue was sensitive because military authorities did not want to jeopardize relations with Iran, one of Turkey's main oil suppliers.

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## Mauritania Breaks Ties With Morocco

### Algeria Said to Back Failed Coup Attempt

**REUTERS** — Mauritania broke friendly relations with Morocco May 1 following the previous day's abortive coup by two dissident officers; the Mauritanian agency said.

Mauritania has accused Morocco of complicity in the coup attempt, in which two palace guards were killed. Morocco has denied charges.

In two countries at one time to a joint war against the Polisario guerrilla movement threatening their partition of the Western Sahara.

After an army coup toppled Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah in 1978 the military government withdrew from its part of the Western Sahara and is at peace with Polisario.

#### Harboring Guerrillas

Tensions between the two countries have strained and Morocco used Mauritania last weekend harboring Polisario guerrillas in attacking Moroccan

in a statement broadcast on Mauritanian radio. Information Minister Ahmedou Ould Sidi said the rebels had attacked the presidential palace to the head of state, Lt. Col. Hammed Khouma Ould Haidara and all the members of the military government.

Since this had been achieved the rebels would have sent a message to the Moroccan Air Force to intervene, the minister said. He said the attackers, believed to be 30, had trained in Morocco and had crossed into Mauritania with several vehicles.

The minister contradicted earlier reports that one of the rebels, Lt. Col. Mohammed Ould El-Kader, had died. Mr. Hamid said the coup leader had swallowed poison as he was being arrested but had been successfully treated in a hospital.

Second rebel leader, Lt. Col. Hammed Salen Ould Sidi, a former vice president of the military committee that overthrew Mr. El-Kader, was also arrested.

The two men reportedly had been in Morocco, where they led a movement grouping various groups opposed to the Mauritanian government.

The report of the Mauritanian news agency, carried by the Algerian news agency, said that the government had decided to break relations after "the attempt by Morocco to overthrow the government by its organizing and arming of traitors."

Morocco said Tuesday that the Mauritanian charges contained numerous contradictions. It said Mauritania had no proof to back them.

## High Cost Cited in Poison Arms Disposal

By George C. Wilson  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The United States has mountains of poisonical weapons some leaking, will cost \$3.7 billion to dispose of safely, according to a report prepared by President Reagan's transition team at the agency.

The paper warns that "the observed deteriorating stockpile is a comprehensive plan" for killing chemical weapons stored around the United States, Johnston Island in the Pacific in West Germany.

Mr. Reagan has earmarked \$20 million to prepare for producing advanced artillery shell, which will release a deadly mist upon cities; \$4 million to start thinking how to dispose of the stockpile of chemical weapons.

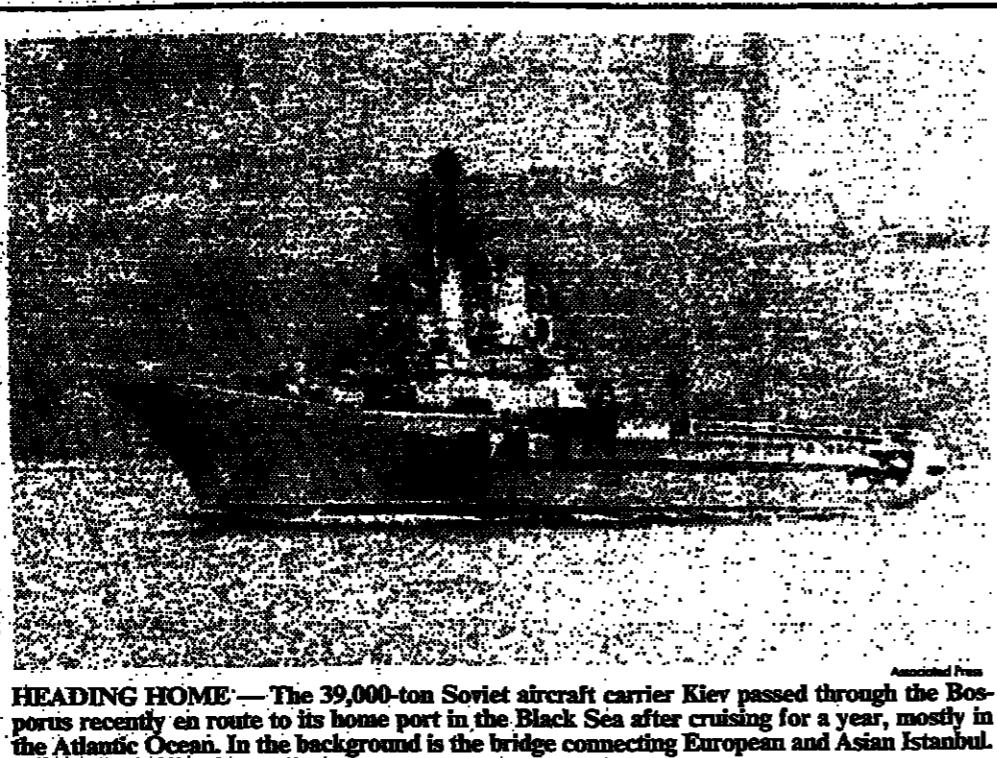
**Disposition Cost**

Reagan stopped short of getting to get rid of the stockpile, an effort, the transition team would require \$331 million fiscal 1982 through fiscal 1985 as a down payment on the billion "total stockpile demobilization" cost.

The transition team said some of munitions "have been identified as leakers." Before releasing formerly secret document, the agency censored how many tons are leaking.

However, the Army has said there are defective nerve and gas munitions stored in Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Oregon and Utah — some which leaked, creating "mild" tons for some people, but no known lasting effects.

In addition, the Army has stored chemical weapons in Indiana, Maryland, West Germany and Johnston Island. These



**HEADING HOME** — The 39,000-ton Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev passed through the Bosphorus recently en route to its home port in the Black Sea after cruising for a year, mostly in the Atlantic Ocean. In the background is the bridge connecting Europe and Asia Istanbul.

## South-West African Delegation Senses U.S. Shift Away From Black Guerrillas

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — After entering the United States against State Department wishes, a South African-backed delegation from South-West Africa (Namibia) has said it had "vibrations" that the Reagan administration may switch U.S. support in its favor, rather than continue to back a black-led insurrection movement.

If true, that would be a shift in policy certain to anger many Europeans as well as the black African states.

The State Department said that the administration had not decided its policy toward Namibia. The department confirmed, meanwhile, that it had tried to discourage the visit by the delegation.

But Dirk Mudge, a white who heads a Namibian government recognized only by South Africa, said on Monday that, if the delegation had waited, it would have been too late to influence U.S. policy. In what he said was a hopeful sign, he quoted the State Department as saying in a recent letter that it wanted to hear his group's views at a later date. He and other members of the delegation contended that this was a change in itself, after years of U.S. and international ostracism.

"They are prepared to talk to us at a later stage; that's extremely important," said Daniel Kozon, a black member of the delegation who claimed that the letter represented a new position.

#### Letter Confirmed

The State Department confirmed that such a letter was sent, but did not think it represented a significant change from past policy. "However, I can't speak for any nuances they care to perceive in this," an official said. The department said, however, that the letter

had attempted to discourage the delegation from coming.

Black leaders in Africa — including the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the main black opposition group in South-West Africa — contend that the Mudge government is a front for South African interests and is being used by Pretoria to delay Namibian independence and self-government for its black population.

SWAPO and South African military forces have been at war in the territory for years. Mr. Mudge contended that, without the support of Cuba, the Soviet Union and East Germany, SWAPO would have been defeated long

ago. Mr. Mudge, who leads the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a militarized political party, said, "We are placing a very high premium on Western support, especially United States support." He added: "We have felt vibrations lately, which is encouraging." Those vibrations, he said, include President Reagan's recent statements denouncing terrorism. "We feel at last there is one country in the world which is prepared to stand up and fight terrorism, not compromise with terrorism, to fight Communism, and not compromise," he said.

The agenda for the delegation included meetings with a number of influential senators and representatives, including Jesse Helms, R-N.C., a leading conservative in the Senate. The delegation will be in the United States all week.

A five-member delegation from South Africa was in Washington last week. The State Department contended that the members did not identify themselves as officers and so they received visas in violation of a U.S. travel ban against South African

trade and industry.

Since then, the government has nationalized foreign trade, putting hundreds of import-export firms out of business, and completed the takeover of all factories and other heavy industry.

Col. Qadhafi opposes private property, saying it robs men of their freedom and independence. His government is building multi-story glass and steel supermarkets to replace the small grocery and clothing stores that are closing along the streets of this port capital.

About half the shops seem to be shuttered. Western diplomats and businessmen say the government has been forcing them to close by refusing to deliver goods.

The Libyan news agency, JANA, reported that Mr. Rajah had a meeting of the General People's Committee, or Cabinet, that the government "has conferred on the workers ... responsibilities and heavy tasks at the head of which is the abolition of private commerce in 1981."

Under the plan, each supermarket or factory is run by a "popular committee" made up of all the employees of the enterprise.

Private stores selling textiles, shoes, household appliances or spare parts for cars must close by March 28, JANA said. Butcher shops will be shut by April 30, and grocery stores by Dec. 21.

#### Mixed Results

Col. Qadhafi's handling of the economy has had mixed results since he seized power in 1969. He has used Libya's oil wealth — revenues this year are estimated at about \$20 billion — to build schools and hospitals to guarantee Libya's 3 million citizens education and lifelong health care.

But he has provoked the wrath of Libya's wealthy merchant class, which has lost its source of income.

#### Priest in Ireland Tried for Holdup

*The Associated Press*

DUBLIN — A Catholic priest went on trial here accused of leading a five-man terrorist gang that held up a bank at gunpoint and escaped with \$45,620 (about \$79,830).

The Rev. Vincent Forde, 35, appeared at Dublin's Special Criminal Court Monday and pleaded not guilty to armed robbery at the Ballina branch of the Bank of Ireland in County Mayo, western Ireland, June 6, 1979. He also pleaded not guilty to three other charges of forging documents to lure a car alleged by the prosecution to have been used as a getaway vehicle.

Prosecutor Vincent Landy said Father Forde, of Enniscrone in County Sligo, western Ireland, had served as a curate in Northern Ireland before coming to the Irish Republic.

#### Unfortunate Language

Sen. Glenn, however, read from Mr. Malone's foreign agents registration statement, which is on file at the Justice Department and which described Mr. Malone as

## Mitterrand Would Rule Without Communists

*Reuters*

PARIS — The French Socialist presidential candidate, Francois Mitterrand, has made clear that if elected he would not try to govern with his former Communist allies.

In his first major television appearance of the campaign Mr. Mitterrand Monday night denied charges that his candidacy lacked credibility because he would be unable to rule either with or without the Communists.

The veteran Socialist leader, making his third presidential bid, blamed the Communists for the breakup of the leftist alliance on which he fought the 1965 and 1974 elections.

Mr. Mitterrand said that the present Communist leadership, with what he called its double game between left and right and its alignment with Moscow in foreign policy, particularly over Afghanistan and Poland, could have no place in a Mitterrand government.

#### Ranks and File

But the Socialist candidate, who according to opinion polls faces a close runoff vote May 10 with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, maintained his appeal to the Communist rank and file.

"When Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and [neo-Gaullist leader] Jacques Chirac say they want to bring all the French together, they exclude the five or six million Communist voters," Mr. Mitterrand said.

He added: "I would like to rally everyone, without exception."

Mr. Mitterrand said that if he won in May, he would immediately dissolve Parliament and seek a new assembly to back his legislative program.

He also used the broadcast to take up the other main criticism of his candidacy — the alleged lack of a coherent economic strategy.

He unveiled an economic plat-



Francois Mitterrand

He did not put a cost on the program, which included increased spending on public works, expanding job training and creating 210,000 jobs in the public sector.

Mr. Mitterrand described Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's diplomacy during the last seven years as inconsistent and "a tissue of errors."

He attacked the government for failing to condemn promptly and publicly the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for agreeing to meet Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev shortly afterward in Warsaw.

#### Pravda Denies Interference

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Pravda Tuesday described as "slander" suggestions that Moscow was seeking to influence the outcome of next month's presidential elections in France.

The comment by the Communist Party daily follows accusations by French politicians and newspapers that a Pravda article last week showed the Soviet Union wanted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to be re-elected for another term.

The article, written by the paper's Paris correspondent, described Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as a "restrained and careful politician" who had strengthened his country's position on the world scene.

It praised the platform of the French Communist candidate Georges Marchais but was strongly critical of Mr. Mitterrand.

The latest Pravda comment, headed "A Rebuff to Slanderers," said an anti-Soviet clamor based on "dishonest speculation" had been launched over the article. It said "the Soviet Union and the Soviet press have never interfered and do not interfere in election campaigns, no matter in what country they take place."



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AMERICAN EXPRESS

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## Missions From South Africa

Unusual delegations sent by South Africa and its friends have been turning up in Washington in recent days. First there were five high-ranking military officers who slipped into the United States in miff for a series of talks that almost ended with a meeting with a top State Department official. That get-together was cancelled at the last minute, though, in general embarrassment, because U.S. policy is not to receive South African military men. Now Dirk Mudge is visiting the U.S. capital with a delegation from Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the political party set up and supported by South Africa. The South African officers were very politely asked to leave the United States and Mr. Mudge and his group had been urged by the State Department not to come to Washington at this time.

South Africa knew it was taking a risk in sending a military delegation covertly. But from its point of view, the risk was clearly worth taking. The delegation's mission was very likely to reinforce the Reagan administration's conviction that the struggle in southern Africa is no different from the struggle anywhere else in the world — a battle between Soviet Communism and Western democratic values. And even though their visit ended a bit sooner than planned, who is going to believe that the U.S. Embassy in South Africa issued diplomatic visas to such men without knowing who they were? Other

diplomats, perhaps, but no one else. As for the Mudge group, they ignored the State Department request and are pressing their view, which is South Africa's view, on how to settle the future of uranium-rich Namibia, which is currently ruled by South Africa.

Both groups forced themselves on Washington a bit, but they were responding to signals from President Reagan that they almost certainly have not misread. There is great sympathy in the new administration for improving relations with South Africa, which the Reaganites view as a key ally in the East-West conflict. Apartheid will surely be downplayed. Whether that will translate into general support for South African policy on Namibia, which is aimed at maintaining control of the territory through the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, is still not certain. If it should, though, turn out to be the case, then moral, political and economic gains the Carter administration made in relations with black Africa, including Nigeria, the United States' No. 2 supplier of crude oil, will be rolled back. That is neither desirable nor necessary. South Africa, after all, has few friends to turn to.

Namibia and South Africa are important to the West, but they are not all that is important in Africa. The Reagan administration should remember that.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## The Soviet Difference

Another hijacking, this one in Pakistan, where there are plenty of disaffected locals ready to use terror for political ends. Just one of those awful things where sober-minded governments had no choice but to deal with the terrorists — right? Wrong. There was a difference in this latest case. You could call it the Soviet difference.

For the hijackers, the problem came down to finding a place where they and the prisoners they hoped to spring could go free. That is always the problem in hijackings: If there were no haven, there would be no hijacking, period. Having seized a domestic flight, where did the Pakistani hijackers go? Next door to Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, where they sat for some days at an airport entirely controlled by Soviet troops, meanwhile murdering one hostage. There they took on board not only food and gasoline but grenades, explosives and automatic weapons. Can you imagine a terrorist gang parking at Soviet-run Kabul and acquiring these supplies and weapons without Soviet cooperation? From Kabul the gang flew toward Libya, another Soviet client state, but finally

put down at Syria, yet another Soviet client state, where hostages and prisoners were exchanged.

Pakistani officials, including President Zia ul-Haq, now allege a "deep conspiracy" between the regime in Kabul and the hijackers, and they suggest that the Soviet Union was behind an effort to destabilize Pakistan. It is specifically asserted that the Pakistani government has evidence that the leader of the gang had met with "Carlos" — also known as Carlos the Jackal, a notorious terrorist and a figure closely tied to the Soviet KGB. It is further reported, by a passenger, that the gang leader boasted that he had been trained by the PLO, a group whose terrorist wing no longer bothers to conceal its relationship with Moscow.

Yes, it is a tangled skein, and yes, it would be hard to make the case stand up in a U.S. court of law. But that hardly suggests that the Soviet Union should therefore be excused from any responsibility for this criminal episode.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Some Nit-Picking

Now it's Congress's turn to wrestle with the details of a new Reagan economic program, and it might start by ignoring the flap over the accuracy of the administration's economic forecast.

Several distinguished economists testifying on Capitol Hill have cast doubts on the administration's predictions. Lawrence Klein, the Nobel Prize winner, says, "The outlook is not as rosy as far as growth is concerned, as far as inflation is concerned and as far as the balanced budget is concerned."

Budget director David A. Stockman, who had a large role in designing the forecast in question, has jumped to its defense, calling the experts' testimony "cynical and destructive." For our money, when it comes to the narrow forecasting issue, the venerable professor has a stronger grip on the truth. Though President Reagan had the sense to reject an outrageously optimistic forecast produced by some of his advisers, the government's crystal ball still has a rosy hue.

But there is a much more important question to be asked: Is it really sensible this year to wrangle about such forecasts in the first place?

Economic forecasts do influence the shape of the budget. For example, if inflation is one percentage point higher than Mr. Reagan expects in 1982, federal spending would rise by an extra \$6 billion or so. If interest rates go

up one point more than estimated, the cost could be an extra \$4 billion.

But such arithmetic tangles are routine, and should not confuse a Congress called on to mount an extraordinary attack on how government affects the economy. The basic premise of the president's economic program is not to fine-tune the economy by a few billion this way or that. It is to set the nation on an entirely new economic course.

Mr. Reagan hoped to cut tax rates and to curtail spending by an enormous \$48 billion or so next year. He thinks that will revitalize the private economy and generate a wave of optimism that will subdue inflation faster than most people think possible.

This grand notion is rooted in the longing of traditional conservatism for less government, but the president also links it to the modern problem of battling inflation. Though many people argue about the details of the president's plan, no one else has yet offered a notion half as grand for dealing with stagflation.

To talk of forecasting errors is picayune, even misleading. If members of Congress are truly worried about overoptimism at the White House, let them heed Mr. Stockman and find even more billions in cuts than the president proposed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Iran: Threat of Civil War

What has partly prevented outright civil war in Iran is the knowledge that internal strife could weaken the country fatally when it is engaged in a bitter border war with Iraq. This constraint may continue to keep the level of street fighting low, especially since Iraq is evidently limbering up for a spring offensive. On the other hand, passions are now at such a pitch that they could be diffused.

— From The Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 18, 1906

NEW YORK — John D. Rockefeller, who has been secluding himself from subpoena-servers, is hiding on his estate at Lakewood, N.J., as he cannot be legally served in New Jersey. He nevertheless seldom shows himself, owing to the fact that he is in great fear of kidnappers. Armed guards surround the place. They are using searchlights at night and have orders to shoot on sight anyone prowling around. Mr. Rockefeller has been eagerly sought by subpoena-servers for the last two months, his presence being required in New York in connection with the investigation of insurance matters and the financial methods of the Standard Oil group.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1931

LONDON — A bitter attack upon newspapers owned by Lord Beaverbrook and Rothermere, with occasional personal reflections upon their proprietors, was made today by former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at Queen's hall. The outburst was by way of reply to the challenge that Lord Rothermere of the rebel section of the Conservative Party hurled at Mr. Baldwin, offering to meet him in an open debate on the policy, the leadership and the record of the Conservative Party in the last eight years. The Conservative leader adopted the unusual course of participating in a by-election campaign in which two so-called Tories are opposing each other.



*The Sorcerer's Apprentice.*

## Poland: No Turning Back?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Thirteen years ago, two students of the University of Warsaw, Adam Michnik and Jacek Kuron, were brutally beaten by the so-called Workers' Militia. They were among the thousands of students beaten by the militia, called on to do the dirty work when the regime preferred to use "an angry populace" rather than professional repression.

But in March, 1968, the government was forced to call on the professional help of the police to put down the rebellion sparked by students and intellectuals who protested against the rape of their national culture. The protest had grown beyond the grasp of the amateur militia.

All this shows how far Poland has gone in the last few months of history and how great are the contradictions within the ruling regime.

This also explains why Moscow has launched a campaign against the current era of reform in Poland, a campaign that is close to provocation. The Kremlin has demanded that the rulers of Poland must face first is a thorough reform of the party, for although no one underestimates the threat of a Soviet invasion, the real menace to peace within the country comes from the weakness of the party and its vulnerability to all sorts of plots from extremists of all types who cannot understand the need for reform and who will not abandon their privileges.

Hundreds of students were imprisoned (Mr. Michnik and Mr. Kuron were among the first jailed), thousands expelled from the university, dozens of professors were ousted from their posts and a number forced to go into exile.

### Disaster

The disaster of March, 1968, was further capped by a widespread anti-Semitic purge. Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar and his henchmen used the patch of the Yellow Star to try to bring down Wladyslaw Gomulka, who was then head of the Communist Party.

But they did not get rid of Mr. Gomulka at the time. They did, however, succeed in imposing a spiritual blackout on Poland, covering it with an international cloak of shame and of getting rid of the few Jews who had survived till then. The nation became *Judeo-Soviet* — in the words of Gen. Moczar's Nazi predecessors — but the masses of the people were still fully active, as they proved during the recent ultranationalist demonstrations, complete with distribution of anti-Semitic tracts.

Now, however, Mr. Michnik and Mr. Kuron are not being beaten by Workers' Militia, but under the protection of authentic workers the students demonstrated legally for the first time in Warsaw to commemorate that month of March 13 years ago. At the same time, a special commission set up by the new rector of the university has demanded the rehabilitation of the professors expelled in 1968 and their return to the university. Among these are Prof. Leszek Kolakowski, a philosopher who now teaches at Oxford and is the only overseas member of KOR, the workers' self-defense committee.

Stanislaw Kania, the head of the Polish Communist Party, has

steadfastly refused to "rehabilitate" such persons whom he considers to be "revisionists and anti-Communists." Yet, this serves only to accentuate the contrasting facts: While his predecessors were always ready to denounce "Zionism," Mr. Kania, and even Mr. Moczar for the first time in 13 years found no way out of the obligation to denounce anti-Semitism.

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There is no reversing the trend of events in Poland and the deployment of anti-Semitism to stop it shows the weakness and stupidity of the opponents of reform.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

On the other hand, the independent Polish union Solidarity has made it clear to the regime that the majority of the nation supports its demand for reforms and that any attempt to reverse the trend of events would endanger the country's social stability and could even lead to a national catastrophe.

The student demonstration on Sunday, March 8, was an indication that there is no turning back. The students demanded the right to know their nation's history and insisted that it be rid of Stalinist intoxication. This has never happened before in any Communist country, except in Poland.

A bronze memorial plaque has just been unveiled at the University of Warsaw in memory of the victims of March, 1968. But before that, three crosses were erected in Gdansk to tell some of the story of the March, 1968, repression were not the 20,000 Jews who left Poland, but the 35 million Poles who remained in the country.

Today, 13 years later, Gen. Moczar is still one of the leaders of the party (a number of Western journalists have seen him as the man needed for a thorough reform) and his henchmen who invented the "Zionist plot" of 1968 are still fully active, as they proved during the recent ultranationalist demonstrations, complete with distribution of anti-Semitic tracts.

Under these circumstances, it may be seen as perfectly normal that a group organized now under the name of Grunwald (the site of a Polish victory over Teutonic knights in 1410) has anti-Semitism as its single open reason for being. As in 1968, this campaign is the work of a number of Stalinists within the party and its security branch; and as in 1968, its real goal is not to struggle against any threat of Zionism — a sordid aim 13 years ago and an absurd one today — but to fight for control of the regime.

Just as the men of Moczar did not dare attack openly the men they wanted to eliminate and replace in 1968, the men at the head of the party today are using the Jewish Card, through their rehabilitation of the professors expelled in 1968 and their return to the university. Among these are Prof. Leszek Kolakowski, a philosopher who now teaches at Oxford and is the only overseas member of KOR, the workers' self-defense committee.

Stanislaw Kania, the head of the Polish Communist Party, has

counted that the area's population will at least double by the year 2000.

As clearly stated in your earlier editorial on dealing with terrorists, the mass media should not be an instrument for encouraging terrorist acts but should refrain from such an attitude. By doing so, you deprive assassins of a vital means of communication in seeking justification for their unreal causes.

The area referred to in your coverage as "historic Armenia" today is inhabited by people twice in number to the global Armenian population. One must take into account that the area's population will at least double by the year 2000.

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## Corsica Rests Uneasy With Link to France

### Prevalent Calm Belies Strains

#### As Island Searches for Identity

By Jeffrey Ulrich

*The Associated Press*

**AJACCIO, Corsica** — When real estate agent Ange-Felix Saliceti describes the situation in Corsica to be "explosive, he is not merely referring to the 51 bomb that went off during a single night in February.

When Basilia physician Edmond Simeoni talks about extremism, he is referring not only to the clandestine Corsican National Liberation front, but also to the central government in Paris.

When Jacques-Antoine Martini, lawyer who heads the Corsican League for Human Rights, talks of reforms, he means a complete re-thinking of government with regard to this French island of 229,000 inhabitants.

A short, Corsica, a spectacular, peaceful mountain range that runs from the Mediterranean 125 kilometers (200 kilometers) southeast of French mainland, is an island failing to assert its identity.

For, though throughout its history it has seen a long succession of invaders, it has been ruled by the French since 1769 and is now a department, or state, with the same rights and privileges those on the mainland. For many Corsicans, this means a denial of the island's history and culture.

All that is preventing an explosion now is force — the force of state," said Mr. Simeoni, heads the autonomist Union of Corsican People.

Many Corsicans warn against being deceived by the calm usually found during a stroll through Ajaccio's palm-studded streets, saying the slightest incident could bring thousands of disgruntled people into the city's squares.

Mr. Martini put it: "Corsica is the sleep of a cat."

Mr. Claude Viallescaze, who as regional prefect is the chief government official on the island, separatists and autonomists



Edmond Simeoni

make a noise far out of proportion to their numbers.

The immense majority of the Corsican people testify by their votes a general satisfaction with government action," said Mr. Viallescaze, who is a non-Corsican appointed by Paris.

However others, like Lucien Alfonso of the Union of the Corsican People, talk of the "silent majority" in Corsica, where family ties are very strong and where people have an unusual feeling of solidarity. Traditional French politics and party affiliations are meaningless where the political system is run by two main families of political bosses.

"Corsica is a country with its own culture, language and long history which at the present time is completely blocked in its development in all areas," said Mr. Martini. "Though you cannot term it a colony in the proper sense of the word, in many respects it is in the same situation as a colony."

"From an economic point of view, the situation is absolutely catastrophic. The Corsican culture has been practically destroyed. Why can't the Corsican language be used on the government radio here? Why can't Corsican be taught in the schools?" Mr. Martini extrapolated.

**Violent Methods**

The vast majority of Corsicans are opposed to the violent methods of the nationalist front, illustrated by the tremendous explosion March 1 that flattened a vacation camp near Bastia, the major city of northern Corsica. The autonomists have formally denounced the front's violence on numerous occasions and have made efforts to separate themselves from the nationalists.

Mr. Viallescaze is even more blunt about the separatists. "They are subversives. You have to call things by their proper name."

## Irish-American Politicians Urging U.S. To Promote Peaceful Ulster Settlement

By Bernard Weinraub

*The New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Twenty-four Irish-American political figures, most of them of Irish ancestry, Tuesday said at end to "the fear and theism and the bigotry" in Northern Ireland and proposed the Reagan administration's way to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

At a joint St. Patrick's Day statement, the 24 — including Gov. E. L. Carey of New York, Gov. Dan T. Byrne of New Jersey, Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts — announced the creation of an organization seeking "to facilitate greater understanding of the positive role America can play resolving this conflict."

They emphasized that the organization, known as the Friends of Ireland, will seek the reunification of six counties of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic but the goal can be reached only with the consent of a majority of people of Northern Ireland, with full safeguards for the of both sections of the community.

It was the fourth consecutive year that the group had issued a statement on St. Patrick's Day for an end to violence in Northern Ireland, but it was the first time it sought to define a role for the United States. The group was set to count a vocal lobby for the Republican Army.

The statement urged the administration to play a "constructive" role in Northern Ireland and support a policy "that helps bring terms to an end, that demands respect for the human rights of all people of Northern Ireland, recognizes the legitimate aspirations of both the Protestant and

**Obituaries**

Lisa," based on Dr. Theodore Isaac Rubin's novel and directed by her former husband, Frank Perry, whom she divorced in 1971. Mrs. Perry won an Academy Award nomination for her screenplay.

The Perrys, among the most celebrated husband-and-wife teams in the film industry, went on to do "Ladybird, Ladybird," a look at how children might react to the sudden threat of an atomic attack; "Trilogy," an adaptation of three stories by Truman Capote; "The Swimmer," an adaptation of a short story by John Cheever; "Last Summer" and "Diary of a Mad Housewife."

Known as one of the movie industry's strongest feminist voices, Mrs. Perry often spoke out about the lack of power of women in the business. She also criticized the industry for the "terrible portrayal" of women as victims and sex objects.

The former Eleanor Rosenfeld, Mrs. Perry was born in Cleveland. After receiving a master's degree in psychiatric social work from Western Reserve University, she wrote short plays on mental hygiene and psychiatric subjects that were published and produced by child guidance clinics and adoption services.

Mrs. Perry's full-length play, "Third Best Sport," written with her first husband, Leo Bayer, was presented on Broadway by the Theatre Guild in 1958 and starred Celeste Holm. She also wrote several thrillers with Mr. Bayer under the nom de plume Oliver Wild Bayer. Mrs. Perry won Emmy awards for two television screenplays, "Christmas Memory," adapted from a short story by Mr. Capote, and "House Without a Christmas Tree." In 1979 she published her first novel, "Blue Pag-

edy, the following politicians signed the statement:

The Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.; Gov. J. Joseph Garbari of Rhode Island; Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del.; Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif.; Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn.; Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo.; Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii; Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt.; Sen. George J. Mitchell, D-Maine; Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.; Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.; Rep. Edward P. Boland, D-Mass.; Rep. Charles F. Dougherty, R-Pa.; Rep. Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash.; Rep. James J. Howard, D-N.J.; Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., R-Calif.; Rep. Joseph M. McDade, R-Pa.; Rep. Edward J. Markey, D-Mass.; Rep. James M. Shannon, D-Mass., and Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont.

## Eleanor Perry, 66, Author Of Screenplays, Is Dead

*The New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Eleanor Perry, 66, the screenwriter whose credits included "David and Lisa" and "Diary of a Mad Housewife," died of cancer at her home in Manhattan Saturday.

One of the most successful screenwriters, Mrs. Perry began her career in 1962 with "David and Lisa,"

in which a female screenwriter is exploited by her filmmaker husband in the male-dominated jungle of Hollywood.

Dr. Monica D. Blumenthal

**PITTSBURGH (NYT)** — Dr. Monica D. Blumenthal, 50, an expert in two psychiatric specialties — the study of aggression and violence and of geriatric psychiatry — died Monday.

David Longfellow Patten

**PLYMOUTH, Mass. (UPI)** — David Longfellow Patten, 81, a naval officer on MacArthur's staff during World War II and head of the Marshall Plan mission to Portugal, died Friday.

Adm. Lloyd T. Chalker

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — Vice Adm. Lloyd T. Chalker, 97, deputy commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II, died Thursday of pneumonia.

OBITUARIES

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## U.S.-French Relations Brighten With Reagan and Haig

By Richard Eder  
*New York Times Service*

**PARIS** — If you leave out the British Embassy and a chic shop or two on the Faubourg St. Honore, the U.S. Embassy is virtually cheek by jowl with the Elysee Palace, the official quarters of the president of France.

Cheek has rarely fitted jowl quite so closely as it does these days. Relations between the government of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the new U.S. administration are cheerful contrast to the frostiness that prevailed over the past decade or two.

The French government not only speaks well of the United States but does a bit of proselytizing among its neighbors as well. After a dinner with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing during the weekend, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, who has indicated some doubts, was moved to describe the French-German view of the new U.S. administration as "very positive."

Part of this comes from the belief in Paris and Washington that events and a shifting view of their interests have brought them together. Where the togetherness is frail, it is to the advantage of both to play down the differences.

As far as East-West relations are concerned, they hold, it is time to

for once the United States and France have strong interests in common that can be defended in common.

At the same time, there are some nagging worries about what the practical thrust of the new U.S.

exercise greater strength. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in a recent speech, substituted the word "stabilization" for "detente" in his definition of what must be sought between the West and the Soviet Union.

This being so, the French strongly approve of a number of President Reagan's emphases. They favor the stress on building up military strength, the disposition to react tangibly to any new instances of Soviet-backed expansion, and the new administration's practice of announcing its intentions loudly.

Some of the loudness disturbs them. They believe it was a bad mistake for Mr. Reagan to say publicly that the United States might give arms to the Afghan rebels.

The Soviet Union has consistently justified its refusal to withdraw from the grounds that the Afghan opposition was being armed by the United States. "He was referring to French units in Africa and, particularly, to the na-

"We have always said: Where are these outside arms? And now the United States says, 'Here they are.'

As for the doubts, they are held down by the determined French will to believe that the new U.S. aggressiveness is a move to correct a dangerous imbalance. They appreciate, in addition, the understanding that Mr. Haig has shown toward France's own position. They believe, in short, that at the moment France has more in common with the United States than do any of the other Western allies.

**Military Strength**

"We are, unlike Germany, unambiguously building up our military strength," an official said.

He was referring to French units in Africa and, particularly, to the na-

these should be solved by mid-April.

The passport, long seen as the symbol of the quest for a united Europe, has been held up for five years by the inability of EEC leaders to agree on such details as color, languages and design of the cover.

Dutch Foreign Minister Chris-

toph van der Klaauw said Monday that one of the final roadblocks was that the cover inscription was approved. The ministers agreed that the words "European Community" — written in the bearer's language — would come first on the red cover, followed by the name of the country and the country's symbol.

Otherwise, the passport will

resemble an international driver's license, with information in several languages. Still to be worked out is a uniform listing of such identification as height, weight and eye color and other technical problems. Mr. Van der Klaauw said

he was heading for a long-term flight.

**Foreign Ministers Agree on Form of EEC Passport**

*The Associated Press*

**BRUSSELS** — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community have taken another step toward open borders by agreeing on the form of a standard passport.

**Cosmonauts Begin Experiments in Orbit**

*United Press International*

Certainly, French officials have been enthusiastic in public and pleasant in private about the new administration, particularly Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. After the return of Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet from Washington, the reaction here was that not only did the visit go well, but that it went better than the succeeding visits of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany.

There is some one-upmanship in this: French diplomacy cheerfully sustains the necessity of a touch of malice, even chivalry, in dealing among friendly nations. But there is also a genuine belief that

Soviet authorities have not disclosed the duration of the current mission, called Soyuz T-4, after the capsule used to take the cosmonauts up to orbit last Thursday with the larger space station, Salyut-6.

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The idea of a common passport originating at a 1975 summit meeting in Rome and immediately ran into trouble over aesthetics and national traditions. The color originally was to be maroon, but was rejected in favor of purple, which in turn lost favor to what was called burgundy but was described by officials Monday as cardinal red.

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## European Gold Markets

March 17, 1981  
G.M. P.M. N.C.  
London 49.72 47.75 -4.50  
50.50 47.50 -4.50  
Paris 112.50 104.50 -1.00  
Official morning and afternoon "fixes" for  
London and Paris, opening and closing prices for  
U.S. dollars per ounce

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Name	Mo.	Mo.	Options for
200 10/20 100	4.10-13.1	100	100
210 20/20 100	3.20-10.20	100	100
220 20/20 100	3.30-10.30	100	100
230 20/20 100	3.40-10.40	100	100
240 20/20 100	3.50-10.50	100	100
Put options upon request			
Gold 47.70-50.00			

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Kas-Associate N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY  
COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 10th March 1981.

## ADVERTISEMENT

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY  
(CDRs)

The underlined announces that as from 23rd March 1981 at Kas-Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. exp. n° 31 of the CDRs Ingersoll-Rand Company, each repr. 1/1000, will be payable with Dfls. 8.39 net (adv. per record date 21-3-1981) gross 8.85 paid after deduction of 15% U.S. tax 8.37-3 Dfls. 1.49 (net CDR).

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Amsterdam, 11th March 1981.

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## Foreign Trading in U.S. Stock Surges

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Foreign buying and selling of U.S. stocks increased sharply last year, according to an analysis by the Securities Industry Association, a Wall Street trade group. Its figures show that trading in U.S. stocks by investors abroad was up 10 percent to \$75 billion, surpassing the 1979 record high of \$43.7 billion.

Purchased stocks by overseas investors exceeded sales by a record \$5.2 billion. That figure was 10 percent higher than the previous peak of \$4.7 billion in net purchases by foreign investors, which came in 1975.

The sharp increase of foreign participation in U.S. markets reflects significant growth in confidence, not only in the securities markets but in U.S. economic prospects generally," said Edward J. O'Brien, president of the Securities Industry Association. "We think that this is based on overseas perception of the change in American public policy toward a more pro-investment posture."

## U.S. Interest Rates

The association's study also found that, on balance, foreign buying of U.S. Treasury notes and bonds was up 80 percent to \$4.9 billion in 1980 from \$2.7 billion the year before, raising total foreign holdings by 11 percent to almost \$51 billion.

Most of the rise in trading from abroad came during the first and fourth quarters, when U.S. interest rates were highest.

Trading by U.S. investors in foreign markets also reached new levels, with gross activity up 77 percent over 1979 and net purchases up 177 percent. According to the study, when Americans buy, they share the worldwide preference for energy and high-technology issues.

On a regional basis, the largest increases in buying and selling were recorded for Switzerland and Britain, about 82 percent. Asia, including the Middle Eastern countries, had a 37-percent jump in buying and selling, due largely to 36-percent growth in trading by the oil-exporting countries.

In recent years, Swiss investors have been net sellers of American equities, selling more than \$500 million in both 1978 and 1979. A different stance was taken in 1980, as Swiss investors made net purchases of \$307 million. The study

said that, with interest rates kept low, Swiss investors sought the high returns available on dollar-denominated assets.

Swiss interest can be difficult to assess, said J. Arthur Urcioli, president of Merrill Lynch International. "There's a tremendous amount of management of funds for other investors in those countries, so that a good deal, for instance, of what is seen as Swiss investment probably has Latin American, Asian or Middle Eastern origins."

A turnaround was also made by

West German investors, who, after making substantial net sales in 1979, had substantial net purchases in 1980 of \$188 million.

Commenting on the rise in activity from Britain, Mr. Urcioli said that, in part, the surge came because a year or so ago exchange controls were lifted, and for the first time in many a year British pension funds and insurance companies could invest in dollar equities without paying substantial penalties in the dollar premium market.

Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were the only net sellers in Europe in 1980.

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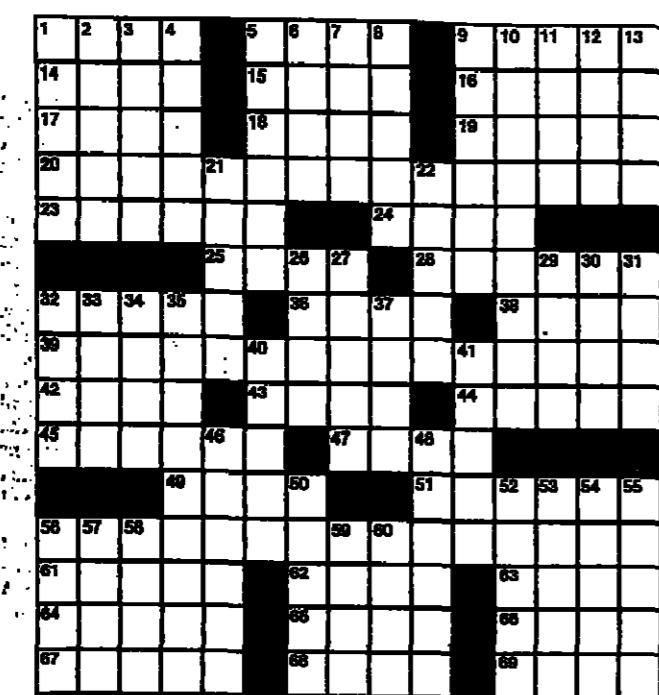
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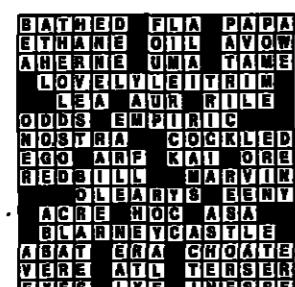


CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

## ACROSS

1. Gaff  
5. Bark's counterpart  
9. Animals lacking limbs or feet  
14. Lose interest  
15. —mater  
16. Leslie from Boulogne  
17. One of the grads  
18. Image  
19. Venerated in Eastern Christianity  
20. Puck  
23. Part of a turbine  
24. Operatic princess  
25. Hotbed  
26. Sex  
32. Ovid's other women  
36. Full of juice  
38. Composer Porter  
39. Prevails against  
42. Kara  
43. Style of furniture  
44. In— (agitated)  
45. Stair parts

## Solution to Previous Puzzle



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	C	F	HIGH	LOW	C	F			
ALGARVE	16	61	8	55	Fair	LOS ANGELES	25	77	12	54	Fair
AMMAN	17	62	9	56	Showers	MADRID	25	77	12	54	Fair
ANKARA	17	62	9	56	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	17	55	10	49	Rain
ATHENS	25	77	12	53	Overcast	MILAN	22	73	12	54	Fair
AUCKLAND	34	72	26	78	Fair	MONTREAL	10	50	4	39	Foggy
BANGKOK	19	57	11	51	Fair	NICE	5	42	4	38	Snow
BELGRADE	14	57	3	57	Cloudy	OSLO	3	42	1	34	Overcast
BERLIN	4	57	1	57	Foggy	MUNICH	8	46	1	34	Overcast
BRUSSELS	1	57	1	57	Overcast	NASSAU	26	79	12	54	Fair
BUDAPEST	10	57	1	57	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	4	52	1	34	Foggy
BUENOS AIRES	12	57	1	57	Overcast	NEW YORK	15	72	1	57	Foggy
CAIRO	17	57	12	63	Foggy	NICE	3	42	10	14	Foggy
CALIFORNIA	3	57	1	57	Cloudy	PARIS	5	42	1	34	Showers
CHICAGO	2	57	1	57	Foggy	PRAGUE	19	52	4	39	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	20	60	9	58	Foggy	RIO DE JANEIRO	20	52	2	34	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	20	60	9	58	Foggy	ROME	13	52	9	49	Overcast
DAKAR	1	57	1	57	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	14	52	9	49	Foggy
EDINBURGH	7	57	1	57	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	14	52	9	49	Foggy
FLORENCE	14	57	1	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	1	57	10	14	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	1	38	Rain	SYDNEY	25	77	12	54	Foggy
GABORONE	3	57	1	57	Cloudy	TAIPEI	25	77	12	54	Foggy
GELSENKIRCH	4	57	1	57	Cloudy	TELAVIV	20	52	7	45	Foggy
H.C. MINN CITY	28	57	20	62	Foggy	TOKYO	13	52	7	45	Foggy
HONG KONG	20	60	16	61	Rain	TUNIS	16	52	8	49	Overcast
HOUSTON	20	60	16	61	Rain	VIENNA	2	57	1	57	Foggy
ICELAND	14	57	1	57	Cloudy	VIENNA	2	57	1	57	Foggy
JAKARTA	21	57	15	77	Shrubby	WARSAW	2	57	1	57	Foggy
JERUSALEM	25	77	9	48	Foggy	WASHINGTON	11	52	3	27	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	22	73	12	51	Cloudy	ZURICH	3	57	1	34	Snow
KALI	27	57	1	57	Foggy						
LIMA	27	61	9	49	Foggy						
LISBON	5	41	9	49	Foggy						
LONDON	5	41	9	49	Snow						

## RADIO NEWSCASTS

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

Hours of service: 0800, 0900, 0930, 0945, 0955, 0955, 1000, 1015, 1030, 1045, 1055, 1100, 1115, 1130, 1145, 1155, 1200, 1215, 1230, 1245 and 1255 KHz in the 49, 41-21, 25 and 19 meter bands.

Medium波: 14230KHz and 21234KHz. Medium Wave: 25450, 21440, 17385, 15420, 12405, 11450, 9400, 7420 and 4050 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 37 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25450, 21440, 17385, 15420, 12405, 11450, 9400, 7420 and 4050 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 37 and 49 meter bands.

South Africa: 25450, 21440, 17385, 15420, 12405, 11450, 9400, 7420 and 4050 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 37 and 49 meter bands.

West Africa: 13200KHz and 22720KHz. Medium Wave: 22440, 21770, 17370, 15310, 11360, 9410, 7420 and 4050 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 37 and 49 meter bands.

North and South America: 14130KHz and 21234KHz. Medium Wave: 25450, 21440, 17385, 15420, 12405, 11450, 9400, 7420 and 4050 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 37 and 49 meter bands.

South America: 13200KHz and 22720KHz. Medium Wave: 22440, 21770, 17370, 15310, 11360, 9410, 7420 and 4050 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 37 and 49 meter bands. Also for Argentina only: 18100 KHz on VHF.

## VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 25 minutes after the hour during services perfect for different regions.

Standard frequencies:

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## The Soccer Scene

# Rolling Over and Playing Live

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune

INDON — Unless you are moribund, graveyards are a sinecure and leave.

It thus suffuses this week's matches in all three European Club competitions. But if St. Etienne think they need time to unwind themselves from heavy deficits, they might inspiration from the resurrection of Newport County.

Newport, by a long way, the best and most unfamiliar name of Europe's elite works. It stunned everyone bying from behind twice to earn a 2-2 draw in East Germany for the experienced Carl Zeiss in the Cup Winners Cup.

### Uhoh Scramble

Then there has been the best, scramble anyone in port can remember for the 672.

At Sonnenhof Park, for

despite the international reputation of Zeiss that produces a black for the remaining 17,328

ring-room places.

It shall probably never know

that Newport's local taxation is among the throng. But

to know that, less than four

ago, County was under the

ner from those gentlemen —

were basking on the liquidation for £14,000 in unpaid

And players who had no

where their next win was com-

from were basking just as

for overdue wages.

9:15 Wednesday night, it, as

port now believes, the Ger-

ans are put down, there will be

spoons in the same locker

Newport County, representa-

atives will a European semi-

final.

### No Justice

you can label it fantastic, in-

de, unbelievable or a fairy

tales club chairman Richard

But none of those descrip-

does it justice." Resurrection,

ghost accept.

rd, 38, and his board of local

esmen inherited a team at

out of the English Division

and an overraft of £125,000,

found, first in Colin Addison

then in Len Ashurst, managers

to work with other clubs' firs.

And suddenly, from finan-

ches, Newport stoned, became

oted to Division Three and

the Welsh Cup.

at — and two goals in East

many from Tommy Tynan —

—

## Ex-Red Sox May Revive Fallen Angels

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

M. SPRINGS, Calif. —

so are still red. All red; no

ind-white stripes. Red and

we still the dominant colors

in uniforms' trim. But the

across their shirts is Angels

not Red Sox.

two of baseball's biggest

during the offseason, Fred

Rick Burleson and Butch

n turned the California An-

to a contender.

ay also turned Anaheim Sta-

into Fenway Park West, at

until they shake their image-

ers who grew up with the

Red Sox and somehow still

in Fenway, with its tall wall

a green monster — in left

field.

It's build a wall in Anaheim,"

joked. "But let's put it in

field."

in, a 29-year-old left-handed

was taking batting practice

in Angels Stadium where his

team trains. Behind him, the

of huge purple mountains

to puncture the sky that

pled a blue dome over this

miss Fenway Park, the in-

of it," Lynn said. "There

many ball parks like that we."

remember there was one old

in the bleachers at Fenway

ways was yelling at me to

round and wave to him,"

said.

its freeways, fast-food res-

aurants and Disneyland, Anaheim

represents the other end of the

American spectrum from Boston's

history and landmarks. Lynn lived

with his wife and two children in a

historic town — Lexington.

"It was like living in the woods,"

Lynn said. "Our condo there was

cut out of the woods and there was

a stream in the back. I like New

England a lot. I could go fishing in

the lakes around there. But out

here is where I grew up."

Lynn was an all-America at

Southern Cal before signing with the Red Sox. Burleson, known as

Rooster to his teammates, was a

member of the Connie Mack

League world champions in Down-

ney — and two goals in East

many from Tommy Tynan —

—

Lynn has signed a \$5.25-million

contract over four years, making him baseball's second-highest-salaried

player behind Dave Winfield of the Yankees. Burleson is negotiating

a contract that will pay him

about \$750,000 annually and Hobson has signed a contract worth about \$1.5 million through 1985.

With their skills, they might re-

store the Angels to the American

League Western Division title that

they won in 1979 before injuries

demolished the roster.

Lynn is the classic center fielder,

Burleson is the best shortstop

the Angels have ever had; Jim

Hobson, the one-time, Alabama

quarterback, hits harder than a

nickel.

Two mistakes were made by

Haywood Sullivan, the Red Sox

general manager. His failure to

comply with contractual renewal

dates forced the trade of Lynn and

resulted in Carlton Fisk, the long-

time Red Sox catcher, being de-

clared a free agent.

Before the Red Sox traded Lynn

and reliever Steve Renko to the

Angels for left-handed pitcher

Frank Tanana, the Red Sox had

discussed trading Lynn to the Yan-

kees for left-handed pitcher Ron

Guidry.

No Deal

"I heard that," Lynn said. "But

I never thought it would come to

pass. I never thought the Yankees

would give up that pitching. I

don't think Guidry can throw as

hard as he did in 1978 when he

had that 25-3 year.

He's thrown too many sliders. But he's still a

pitcher you can't trade."

Hobson hit .301 in 1977. Coming

off surgery on his left shoulder

now, he is expected to be the ninth

hitter in the Angels' batting order,

as he often was in Boston.

In a recent inter-squad game,

Guidry used this batting order:

Rod Carew, first base; Bur-

leson, shortstop; Lynn, right field;

Tanana, center field; Hobson, left

field; Renko, relief pitcher.

It's a good mix.

